

Brazil

I. Life in Tropical America's Great Republic

By Hamilton Fyfe

Author of "The Real Mexico"

THE nations of South America are, like the North Americans, still in the growing stage. The diverse elements in their composition have not yet fused into a national character. This gives the study of them a special interest. They have the defects of youth, but they have also its advantages. The advantages of youth are energy, curiosity, eagerness to find out new paths, refusal to be bound by tradition. In the South Americans these were overlaid for a long time by the preponderance of Spanish stock.

This may seem not to apply to Brazil, for Brazil was taken possession of by the Portuguese. The language of the country has always been Portuguese instead of Spanish, which is spoken in Argentina, Chile, and Peru. But although the Portuguese have been always a more energetic race than the Spaniards, their energy has never risen to a high pitch. They lack the sustained vigour which alone can be counted upon to make advance steady and sure. Brazil, therefore, remained scarcely less backward and undeveloped than did the Spanish possessions.

The Awakening of a Nation

It is only within living memory that the people have begun to show signs of awakening from their lethargy. They have set up a system of education which aims at removing the reproach of illiteracy from even the most remote parts of their huge country. The younger men offer proof of the change that has come over the spirit of the nation. They are encouraged to play games, and a higher ideal of manhood is held up to them.

It is not to be expected that people inhabiting a land with a semi-tropical climate, where the temperature varies little throughout the year, where the heat is for the most part damp and

enervating, should ever become rivals in vigour and enterprise with the northern races. Yet there are examples of such races overcoming to a certain degree the disabilities due to their surroundings. The Brazilians seem to be going to afford another such example. If they continue as they have begun, they will hold in South America a position in advance of the other Republics, not excepting Argentina. Business men, who have lately visited these two states, have found that the prospects for the future are better in Brazil, especially for British manufactured goods.

Vast Fields for Commerce

During the Great War the Brazilians were heartily on the side of the Allies. The Germans carried on a persistent and painstaking propaganda, but their efforts made little impression. For a time the Brazilians were depressed; it seemed that they had backed the losing side. But the tide turned at last, and the Brazilians saw that their first judgement had been right.

The field for British commerce, therefore, lay open. Already a field worth cultivating, it promises in the future to absorb vast quantities of British exports. The chief products of the Brazilian soil have become necessities of life to enormous numbers of people. Sugar, coffee, and rubber are grown and exported in ever-increasing quantities. These crops alone would make the prosperity of the country, given certain stable government. In addition, the cattle industry on the prairies of the province of Rio Grande do Sul holds out the best hopes of increasing Brazil's wealth. Factories for the canning of beef are beginning work on a very large scale. The class of cattle raised is excellent. As a source of the food of

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Europe, the Brazilian prairies will, by all appearances, become more productive each year.

This cattle industry is being developed for the most part by Americans.* The Brazilians themselves have not yet taken prominent parts in commercial or industrial life. The greater number of the men who do business in Rio de Janeiro and even in São Paulo are foreigners, though the latter centre owes a great deal of its activity to the descendants of a group of energetic explorers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These descendants, still known as Paulistas, made their city and its port, Santos, powerful elements in the growth of Brazilian trade. They are still distinguished above the rest of their countrymen by their independent and progressive character.

Fusing a New Racial Type

The first stage in the history of the country, which showed the Portuguese struggling to subdue the Indians, while the blacks worked and looked on at the struggle without taking sides, soon gave way to the second stage, in which Indians and negroes, as early as the seventeenth century, were found willingly fighting side by side with the Portuguese. In due course fusion into a new racial type began. From the European element this type derived a character inclined to progress, curious, and quick to learn. The Indians contributed a tendency to passionate and quickly-roused emotion. The negro strain intensified the indolence already existing in the Portuguese, and gave the new nation warmth of heart and family affection.

Brazilian Types, Civilized and Wild

The type was still to undergo modification, however. During the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth century large numbers of Germans, Italians, and Poles emigrated to Brazil. The Germans have so far confined themselves mostly to their own settlements, where they keep up German habits and where the German national type prevails. But the climate is

bound to influence this in the long run. The Poles also have up to the present formed islands, but they do not resist absorption with the same obstinacy as the Germans. The Italian immigrants into Brazil do not, as a rule, settle in the country. They are not likely, therefore, to contribute anything very noticeable to the Brazilian character.

There has not been an equally steady emergence of this new blend of qualities in all parts of the immense Republic. This could not be expected in a country fifteen times the size of France, and only rivalled in extent by the former Empire of the Russian Tsars. There are vast areas of Brazil which are cut off from the centres of activity by enormous distances not yet diminished by railways, which can hardly be approached by river, and which have scarcely anything worth calling roads. In these regions any population that exists is Indian, speaking only some dialect of their primitive language, living under the simplest conditions. In other districts, less remote, there are to be found settlements of negroes, who add little more than the aboriginal Indians to the progress of civilization.

Fertile Soil makes Easy Living

The soil of Brazil is so fertile that sufficient to support life can be produced with very little trouble. Bananas are grown easily. They may even be found flourishing sometimes on waste land. Pineapples, too, can be cultivated to great advantage. Maize crops are procurable by just scratching the ground. The native Indians and the negroes are not, therefore, obliged to work hard or continuously, and they take advantage of the needs of the planters by choosing to work only on those plantations where they are well treated and well paid. There is a good deal of competition for their services; tempting offers are held out to make sure of enough labour for the requirements of the planters.

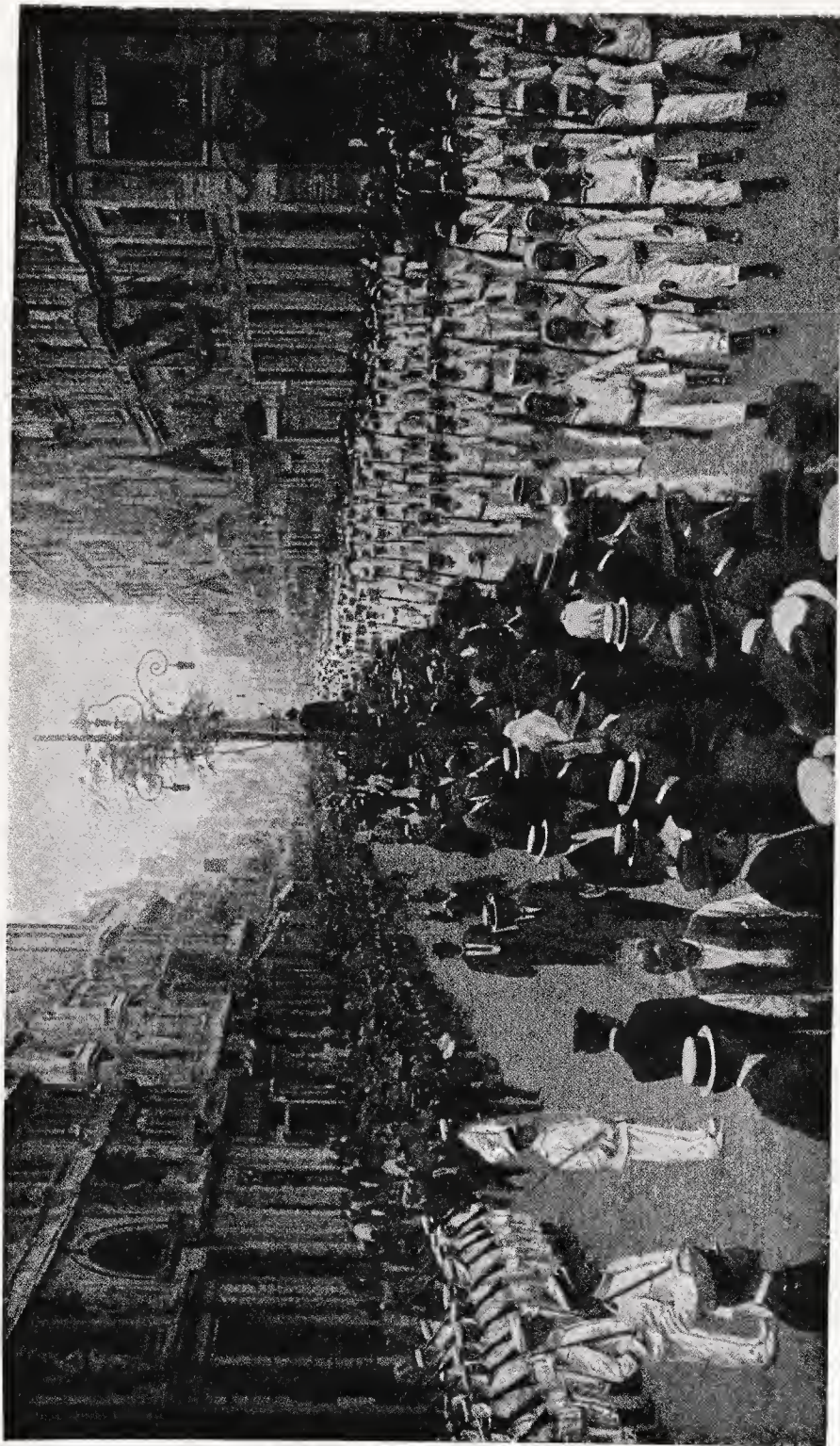
In the days of slavery the wretched slaves were often badly treated. Their food was on some plantations so scanty that they could not work with anything



ALIEN VENDORS OF ALIEN WARE

These swarthy, muscular porters are of Italian origin, and probably travelled West with the great influx of Italians at the beginning of the twentieth century. The number of colonists and immigrants entering Brazil between 1804 and 1902, inclusive, was 2,208,353. At first the Portuguese outnumbered all others, but since the abolition of slavery in 1888 the Italians have passed all competitors

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service



MARINES MARCHING THROUGH THE AVENIDA RIO BRANCO IN RIO DE JANEIRO

This most famous thoroughfare of Rio de Janeiro, flanked on either side by fine buildings, is more than a mile in length and consists of two distinct boulevards. The avenue was begun in 1904 and completed in six months. The marines are marching through the city, with perfectly drilled step, fully conscious of the admiration and enthusiasm which the sight of the men of his miniature navy awakens in the heart of the Brazilian. The principal naval arsenal of Brazil, with a shipbuilding yard of some importance, is located at Rio de Janeiro, and a famous naval school is situated on Ilha das Ilhas in the bay.

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like men's energy. The slaves were also subject to cruelty from many masters. When one died from that cause and a visitor to the country asked whether this frequently happened, he was told not to distress himself: "Not more than one in ten was killed by cruelty."

Large parts of Brazil are covered by forest, into which human beings have never penetrated. Even in those forests which are nearer to the habitations of men the vegetation fights its way to the light with the fierceness of wild animals. Every plant grows with a wild profusion. Thick creepers loop the tall trees together and make with the tree-tops a perpetual dusk. Birds of brilliant plumage and butterflies of vivid colour flit and flutter near the soil. Monkeys chatter higher up. Snakes and poisonous insects put the wayfarer's life in peril. The atmosphere is heavy and humid, languid scents hang in the air, a sense of fear, or, at any rate, of uneasiness, is hard to overcome.

Education the Price of a Vote

Healthier by far are the serras (Spanish, sierras), the mountains of rock or granite that make the scenery so varied and beautiful. They also make the work of the railway engineer difficult. He must plan viaducts to carry the trains over gorges, he must tunnel sometimes no matter what the cost may be. Formerly the Government used to assist in the construction of railways by guaranteeing so much subsidy to the companies for every mile of line laid.

That method of encouraging railway building has now been dropped. It had its advantages as well as its drawbacks. The railway was the pioneer of development. But, in time, the need for direct State aid disappeared, for a period at any rate. Railway construction became a profitable investment. Whether it will remain so seems to be doubtful. The demand for higher wages and shorter hours is scarcely more insistent in Great Britain than it is in South America, though Labour there is not organized so fearfully.

All Ministries profess themselves anxious to improve the education of

the masses, and much has been done in the way of providing schools and securing the attendance of children. A law was passed ordaining that all voters must be able to read and write; those who cannot do so are disfranchised, or are supposed to be. But so far schooling has not had much effect in making the masses think, or in weakening the hold which eloquent and ingenious talk has upon them.

Intoxication of Speechmaking

Even the educated, whether speakers or listeners, are apt to be intoxicated by speechmaking. They delight in oratory of the rolling, perfervid, flowery description. New ideas have often been welcomed with enthusiasm and plans formed at once for carrying them out. The enthusiasm soon cools, and the idea is allowed to drop.

It is much more the Brazilian love of talking than any spitefulness or badness of heart which accounts for the abundance of scandal that is heard among them. The doings and the characters of neighbours are discussed, not in a censorious, self-righteous vein, but with that spice of sly humour which robs backbiting of nearly all its sting.

The educated Brazilian is, save in moments of intense excitement, an eminently reasonable being. He dislikes violence. He is against privilege which confers special rights upon any individual or any class. He is pained and offended by the existence of the sharp social inequalities which have been produced by a civilization based upon money as the sole criterion of worth.

Virtues of the Brazilian Character

His manners are courteous, his habits of living simple as a rule, though when the country landowners take their holidays in town they spend their money extravagantly.

There is, along with its courtesy and wide tolerance, a note of slight melancholy in the Brazilian character. Hospitality is a virtue practised by them in a manner nowhere excelled. In the interior of the country this is seen more than in the cities, where opportunities

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for receiving guests are more limited. The reception offered to a visitor at a country house is both warm-hearted and delightfully discreet. He can come and go as he pleases, occupy himself after his own fashion. Their affectionate nature comes out in their method of greeting one another in the street. If they are friends, not mere acquaintances, they are not content to shake hands. They give each other the accolade. That is to say, each puts his arm over the other's shoulder

in a light embrace and, as they exchange greetings, they pat each other on the back to show their pleasure at meeting.

It must be admitted that as a race they are inclined to be lazy. This is not so marked in the younger generation, which has taken up sports and motoring, and cultivates the well-set-up appearance and brisk manner of the young American or Briton. But it is unlikely that in such a climate of moist heat a very active type will ever be produced. Men who have passed through youth



A FAMILIAR FIGURE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Trust not to appearances! This is no Indian juggler, nor yet a Spanish chimney-sweep, but merely a broom-vendor whose overladen person is often seen in the streets of Rio de Janeiro. The feather dusters have an assured sale; they are made of the inferior feathers of the rhea, or South American ostrich, and are sent across the border from the ostrich farms of Argentina

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service



STURDY OFFSPRING OF MIXED BREED

These street urchins are typical of the mulatto element in Brazil. The early Portuguese settlers had no objection to mixing their blood with that of the negroes imported from Africa to undertake the hard work which the Indians had neither the inclination nor the physique to perform. From the sixteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century negro slaves were imported in very large numbers. At the present day in the central and northern states of Brazil the negroes far outnumber the whites, whereas in the southern states they form but a relatively small portion of the population

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service

tend to grow heavy, and in women fatness is considered one of the necessary attributes of a beauty. Women do not walk out as much as in European cities. They spend a great deal of time at their windows, watching the passers-by. Brazilian husbands do not, as a rule,

like their wives to leave the house during their absence. The women pass a great deal of their time, therefore, in slippers and loose gowns. When they go out their toilets are elaborate, but in their houses they do not much care how they look. The men used to

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dress over carefully, but now the fashion is for their style to be more like that of men in Europe and the United States. There was a time when they dressed in their best, frock-coats and tall hats, to go on a railway journey. Then they had to carry dust-cloaks with them to put on whenever the line passed through a region of soft soil. The dust-cloak is still needed in certain parts. Though the lines are better metalled now, it is not unusual to see a cloud of fine dust sweeping across the country before a light wind, and after it has gone every one and everything is coated with white.

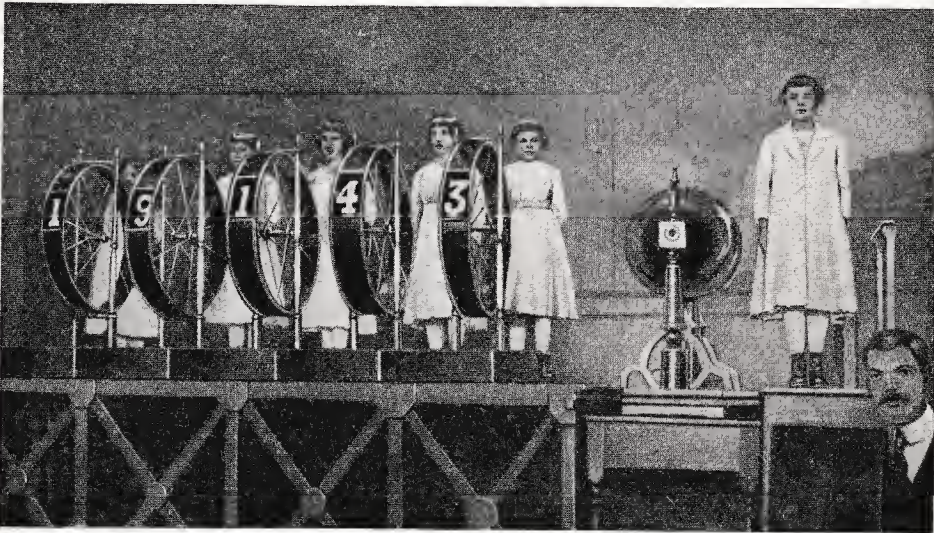
The cold bath habit, usually a shower, is common among Brazilians of the educated classes. Some have wondered whether this habit has any connexion with the absence of the practice common to most hot countries of taking a siesta in the middle of the day.

Breakfast is not really a meal with them. They take coffee and a roll or a little fruit. In the country, where work begins early, and the master has to be out betimes looking after his labourers, the first meal is taken between nine and ten. Dinner then follows between five and six. In the towns the hours

common on the continent of Europe are usually adopted.

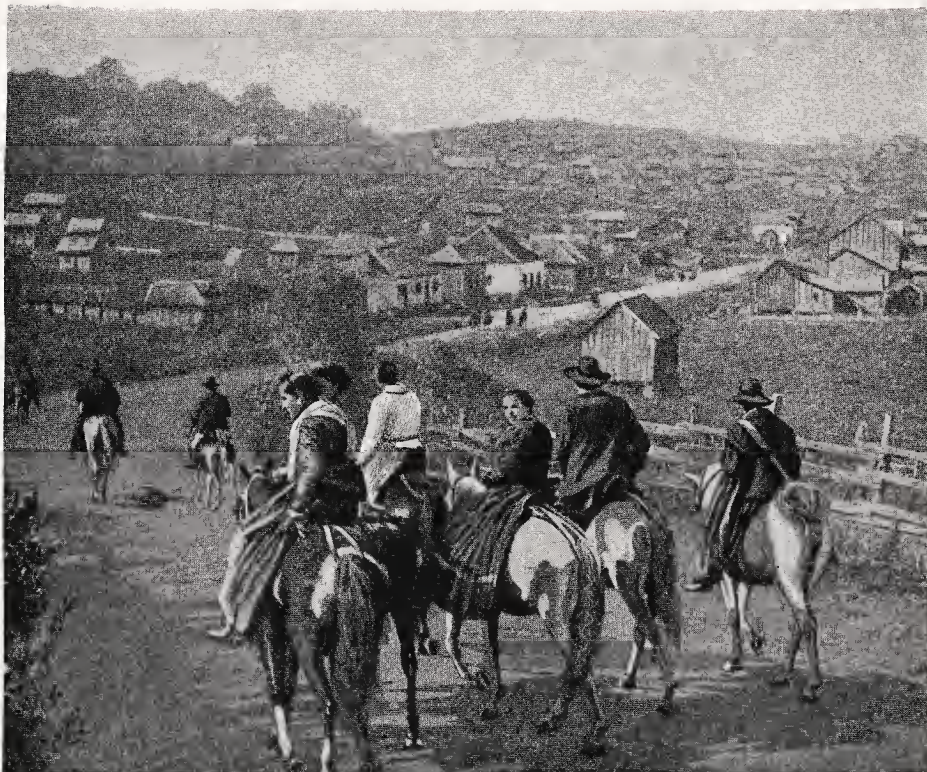
Families have been, and still are, large, though there is a tendency noticeable which corresponds with the check on the growth of population in European countries. Family life is still patriarchal in character. When a son marries he brings his wife to the family home. Children are brought up so indulgently that they sometimes make themselves a nuisance. At school, however, discipline has begun to be studied and inculcated with very useful results. The parents of the next generation who have learnt the benefit of discipline themselves will be wiser with their children.

The gambling habit which is firmly established in Brazil makes people inclined to leave things to chance, even the characters of their children. State and municipal lotteries are the means of raising large sums of money that would otherwise have to be found by the taxpayers, and among all classes there are some who make a regular practice of buying tickets. Other forms of gambling are tolerated. Houses and clubs where foolish persons can lose their money are to be found in all towns



THE WHEELS OF CHANCE USED IN A BRAZILIAN PUBLIC LOTTERY

Public and State lotteries are popular in all the countries of Latin America. The favourite method of drawing is that here illustrated. Young girls set the wheels in motion and the total number shown on them when they stop is the lucky number that secures one of the prize tickets drawn simultaneously from the "bombo" or drum seen on the right



EMIGRANTS ARRIVING BY ROAD AT THEIR NEW HOME

The European element is increasingly to the fore in Brazil, and in the early years of this century great numbers of Germans, Italians, and Poles settled there. With faces set towards the unknown, and hearts full of hope, this vanguard of a party of Portuguese emigrants is approaching a country town of wooden houses where their capacity for hard work will soon bring them "good money"

Photo, J. H. Morse

of any size. The priests do little to discourage gambling, and have, in any case, hardly any influence upon the men of the educated class. Women may be found in the churches in large numbers, but few men. The respect paid to religion is kept up by outward observances. The courtesy of the Brazilian inclines him to such acts; his toleration is extended to all religions, and he has a natural tenderness for that one in which he was brought up, even after he has ceased to believe in it.

The mass of the people are believers still, and it is they who take part in the frequent religious processions and public ceremonies. A feature of these is the letting-off of fireworks. This practice has been attributed to the Indian strain in Brazilian character, but it is common to many of the peoples of Europe, especially the Slavs. The traits which are derived more obviously from the

Indians are the melancholy and the love of music which is so marked all over Brazil. All towns of any size have their municipal bands. The musical taste displayed is not of a distinguished order. Brassy tunes with a good swing in them are the most liked. But the level of performance is high. The Indians are devoted to the monotonous songs and the sounds, mostly in a minor key, produced by their native pipes. They respond to the beating of the drum which perhaps stirs deep-down memories of the summons to war that excited their ancestors. A brass band fills them with delight.

The Indians vary in their habits. Some are cleanly and skilful with tools. Others live in a state of filth and have advanced little from the condition of the savage, existing on roots and reptiles when no better fare is easy to come by. Probably the aborigines were a finer

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race before the white man went among them. They have as yet learned little from him except the use of fierce and harmful intoxicants, and they have given up many of their customs, lost many of their instincts, forgotten much of the lore of Nature which kept them healthy and contented in their primitive surroundings.

They were once able to heal wounds very quickly, to cure sickness or disease by the use of plants and herbs. They could find their way

All attempts to alter their way of living are futile. A certain number of one particular tribe which still uses stone axes, bows and arrows, and snares for large animals, were subjected to a treatment of washing, clothing, and feeding with wholesome food. They all but one died of it. The men of this tribe cut off their hair in front, and wear feathers on their heads. They pull out their eyebrows and eyelashes and otherwise disfigure themselves. It is quite possible, however, that they might



FRESH FEATHERED FOWL FOR SALE

On the sun-kissed cobbles of Rio de Janeiro's fine promenade, the Avenida Beira del Mar, the poultry-vendor and his mule pause in their rounds to oblige the camera-man. There can be no doubt as to the freshness of the fowl, for the baskets contain livestock; the bird is selected by the housewife, and its neck is wrung upon her doorstep!

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service

across country, as dogs do, by their sense of smell, or by the stars. In one tribe a suitor for the hand of a chief's daughter had to prove his fitness by doing service to the father, in the same way as Jacob worked for Laban. Another tribe is known to have used an elaborate system of hot-air baths.

Even now they have made very little advance towards civilization of a different type, and there are still many settlements where the full-blooded Indians live more like animals than men.

consider silk hats, tooth-brush moustaches, side-whiskers, high-heeled boots, and other of our fashions equally comical and barbarous.

Among the Indians of the Amazon Basin, that immense region (of tropical forest for the most part) which still remains largely unexplored, women bind their legs above and below the calf so as to produce unnatural protuberance, and, if this method fails, they wear a false calf of coloured clay. This is done in certain tribes by men



SEEKERS OF HIDDEN TREASURE NEAR DIAMANTINA

It was at Diamantina, in Minas Geraes, that diamonds were first discovered in the year 1721, and this field still continues to be one of the most important in Brazil. Diamond-seekers are, for the most part, conscientious workers, and have been known to dive repeatedly—with all the zest of the pearl-seeker—into deep pools of rivers where this most precious of gems is most likely to be found



POPULAR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IN THE AMAZON DISTRICT

Deft hands and nimble fingers would scarcely seem fitting words to apply to these strange, wizened creatures of a remote Indian village. Yet their baskets "grow up" with astonishing rapidity, and the thin wands are laced within each other with almost magical cunning

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service

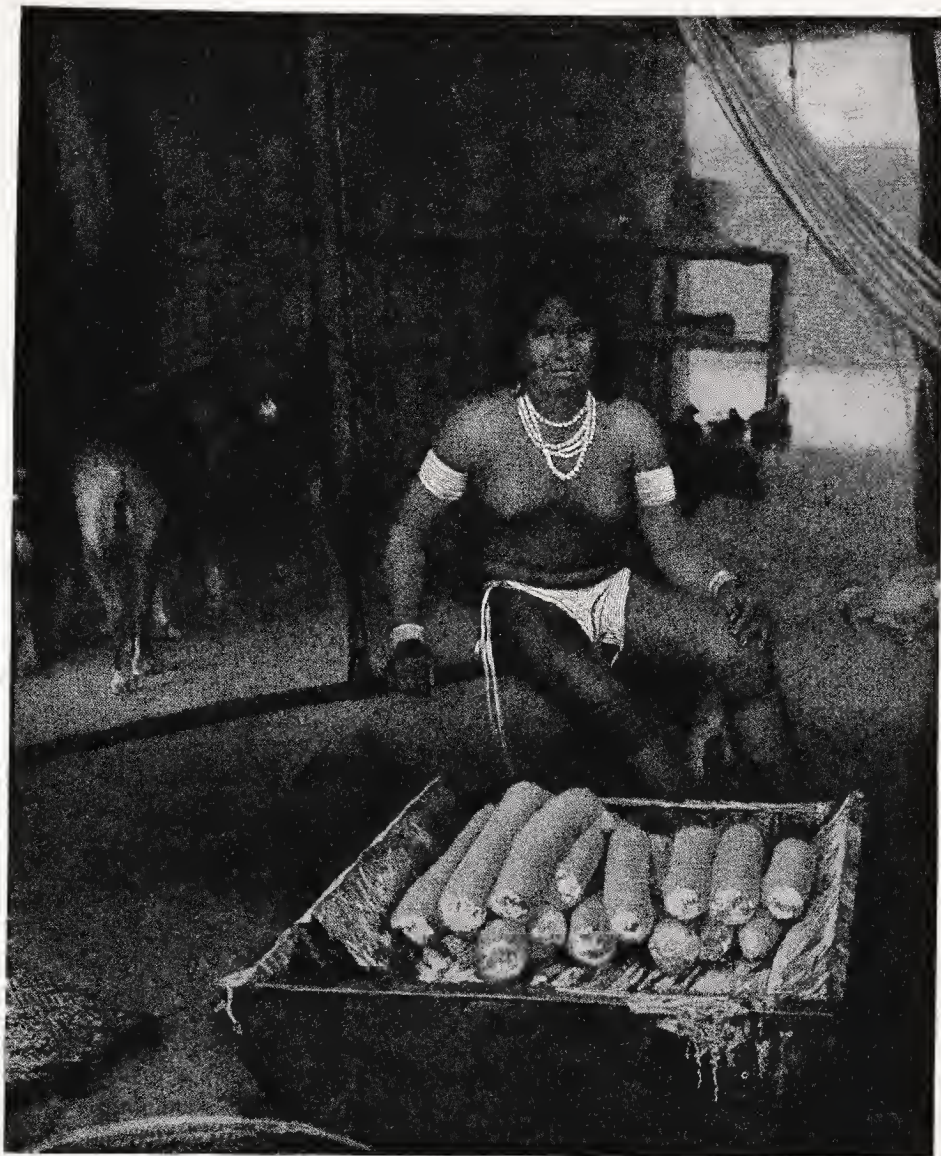


PREPARING THE DAILY BREAD FROM POISONOUS ROOTS

The roots of the manioc or cassava plant are highly poisonous, owing to their containing prussic acid, but in early times some unknown Indian tribe made the important discovery that the manioc is deprived of its evil properties by squeezing the sap out of the root. By the weight of her body on the pole, this young Indian girl is able to stretch and contract the long woven basket containing the manioc pulp and thus press out the poisonous juice

also. Of the customs and beliefs to be found among the Amazon Indians there is much yet to be learned. Traces are found of what appears to have been a fairly high civilization existing before the Spaniards invaded South America. Where the legend of the women warriors known as Amazons came from is not clearly settled; it seems to have been

sheer romance. But although women are not known to fight, they are obliged to undergo painful preparation for the trials and responsibilities of life. Both girls and boys must suffer with uncomplaining courage severe whippings and other tribulations of the flesh before they are reckoned fit to take their places among the grown-up



AMAZON INDIAN BAKEHOUSE FOR THE POISON-EXTRACTED CASSAVA

These are not rolls of dough in preparation for the bakehouse, but manioc pulp after the poisonous juice has been expelled, and the Indian woman seated with such careless grace on her impromptu armchair is contemplating her fresh "batch" of manioc pulp formed in rolls by the basket squeezer which is seen at her right hand

members of their tribe. When they have given their proofs they are entitled to take part in the ceremonial dances which are still kept up as the favourite diversion of the Amazon Indians. They are not, however, merely dances for amusement; they have also religious significance. They have to be prepared for by a long course, not of fasting, but of feeding-up;

the reason for that is the exhausting character of the performances and the length of time they are continued.

At a wedding the dance will last for four or five days, never stopping day or night, fresh performers being always ready to take the places of those who drop out, unable to shuffle round the mystic circle any longer. On very special occasions dances have been known to



THE PROCESS OF REDUCING MANIOC PULP TO POWDER

With their strong, shapely arms these Indian women are busily rasping cassava—very much in the same manner that we grate our vegetables. The manioc plant, crushed and well washed, is pressed into a dry, mealy mass and placed on hot plates ready for roasting. The starch is separated and used for food under the name of Brazilian arrowroot, and this, when agglomerated into pellets, forms the well-known tapioca of commerce

last for a couple of weeks. Much has been written to suggest that in the forests of the Amazon there flourish all kinds of primitive and terrifying forms of ritual worship, and there are, no doubt, unpleasant practices indulged in even by some of the natives who live not far from civilization. But the influence of the forest is quite enough

to spur the imagination to conjure up horrors of the most lurid character.

The Amazon is the world's greatest river, if it can be called one, rather than a series of rivers. Its valley has been generally regarded by authorities on plant life as the most fertile region in the world. No country, wrote Professor A. R. Wallace, was so capable of yielding

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a large return for agricultural labour, none where the earth will produce such a variety of valuable products. Few of these potential products are actually produced, though a good deal has been done, since Wallace lamented the opportunities which were being neglected, to tap the wealth which lay hid there in the rubber-trees.

The Indians cultivate only small patches for their own immediate needs. Their crops are, as a rule, rice and tapioca (yielded by the manioc root which, in part, is poisonous); they grow oranges, mangoes, bananas, a rough kind of cotton which they weave into loin cloths and hammocks, and perhaps a few plants that have medicinal properties such as vanilla, sarsaparilla, or the flower which gives the seeds for making guarana. This is a remedy for fever and a generally invigorating, refreshing drink with a lot of caffeine

in it which takes the place of the yerba maté drunk in other districts of Brazil.

These and other plants valued for their use as drugs all over the world grow wild in the forests. Their properties were discovered first by the natives, who have learned also to extract food from many unlikely sources. One of the marvels of the Amazon is the milk-tree from which is drawn delicious milk. Here are found the Brazil nuts so well liked in England, which were eaten by the Indians, long before they were ever seen in Europe, for the sake of their nourishing oil. They are given their peculiar shape by the pressure which they undergo, when they are soft, inside the big shell where numbers of them ripen together. They are not gathered, but are allowed to fall in the process of Nature, then the hard containing shell is split open and the nuts taken out. This is done by



AMAZONIAN GIRLS ENGAGED IN THE FINAL PREPARATION OF MANIOC
After roasting the flat cassava cakes are ready for use, exposure to heat having dissipated the last trace of the poisonous principle. A modern "white" picnic party could not present a more pleasing and picturesque effect than this company of young dusky girls, who, in the shadow of their leafy home, are intent on the finishing touches to their manioc meal



HARVESTING THE BERRY THAT PROVIDES A WORLD BEVERAGE

About three-quarters of the world's supply of coffee is produced in Brazil, where coffee planting is the chief industry and coffee the principal export. The crops are gathered from April to August, or during the dry season, whole families being engaged in the harvesting

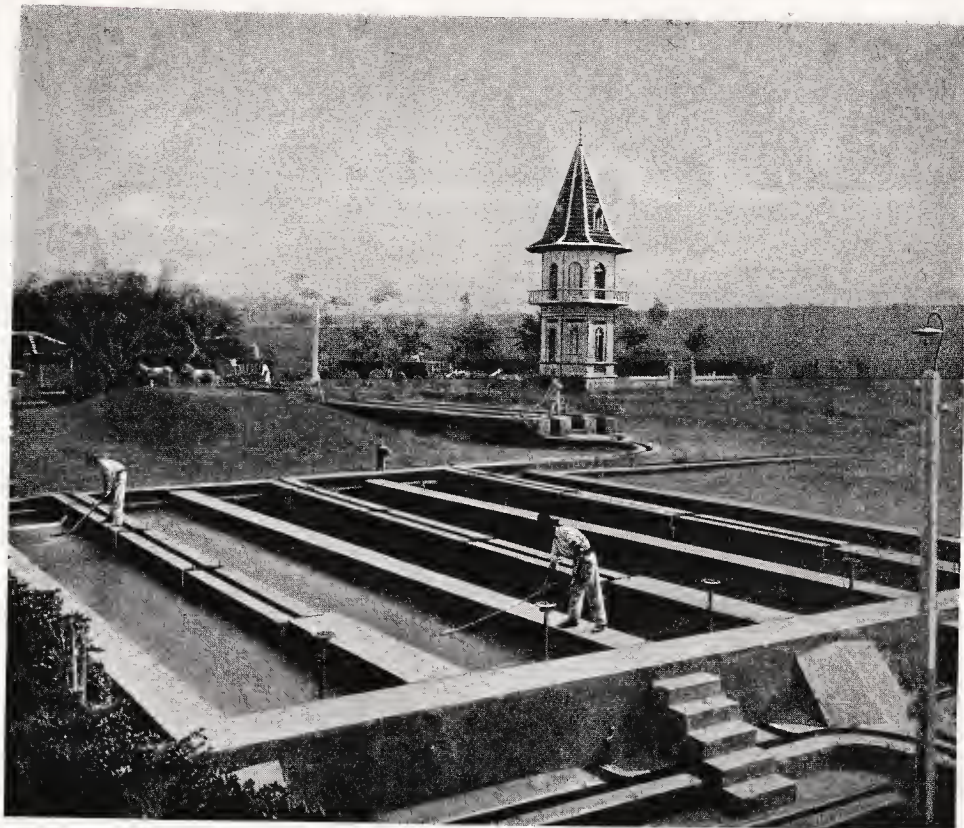
Photo, J. H. Morse



COFFEE BERRIES STRAIGHT FROM THE FIELD

This accumulation of coffee berries is about to be precipitated into large water tanks especially constructed for the process of washing. Pickers and preparers are able to earn substantial wages

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service



WET METHOD OF PREPARING COFFEE BEANS

The mature berries are drawn off from the tank through pipes to the pulping machines where the outer fleshy portion of the berry is reduced to a pulp, and the mixture of pulp and liberated seeds or beans carried away to a second tank of water and well stirred. The light pulp is removed by a stream of water and the beans are allowed to settle



IN THE DRYING GROUND OF THE COFFEE BEAN

Slight fermentation and subsequent washings, accompanied by trampling with bare feet and stirring of rakes, complete the process of preparation, and the beans are then dried in the sun or by artificial heat

Photos, J. H. Morse



TAPPER OF TREES IN THE FASTNESSES OF A PARÁ RUBBER FOREST

A rubber-collector tapping Pará rubber-trees. Rubber is the congealed juice, or latex, furnished by various trees, shrubs, and vines. The famous Pará rubber is obtained chiefly from the *Hevea Brasiliensis*, of which there are enormous forests in the Amazon valleys. The latex, or "milk," is drawn from the tree by making incisions in the bark, into which small basins with a tube at one end are inserted

Photo, Gaumont Co., Ltd.



After the latex has drained into the small basins, these are emptied of their milky fluid



The "bolacha" (biscuit) of rubber formed by adding successive coats



TRANSFORMING THE CRUDE "MILK" INTO RUBBER

A fire is built and a conical iron chimney placed over it, through the orifice of which the smoke passes to coagulate the liquid latex, which the collector keeps pouring over a mould held in the smoke until the "milk" has thickened into rubber, when it is cut across with a knife and peeled off the mould



REMNANTS OF AN ANCIENT RACE OF HUNTERS

American Indians whose present-day costumes and customs differ but slightly from those of their forebears, the Aruacs of prehistoric South America. Their ear-lobes are weighted in childhood and become so elongated that in adolescence they often hang down over the shoulder

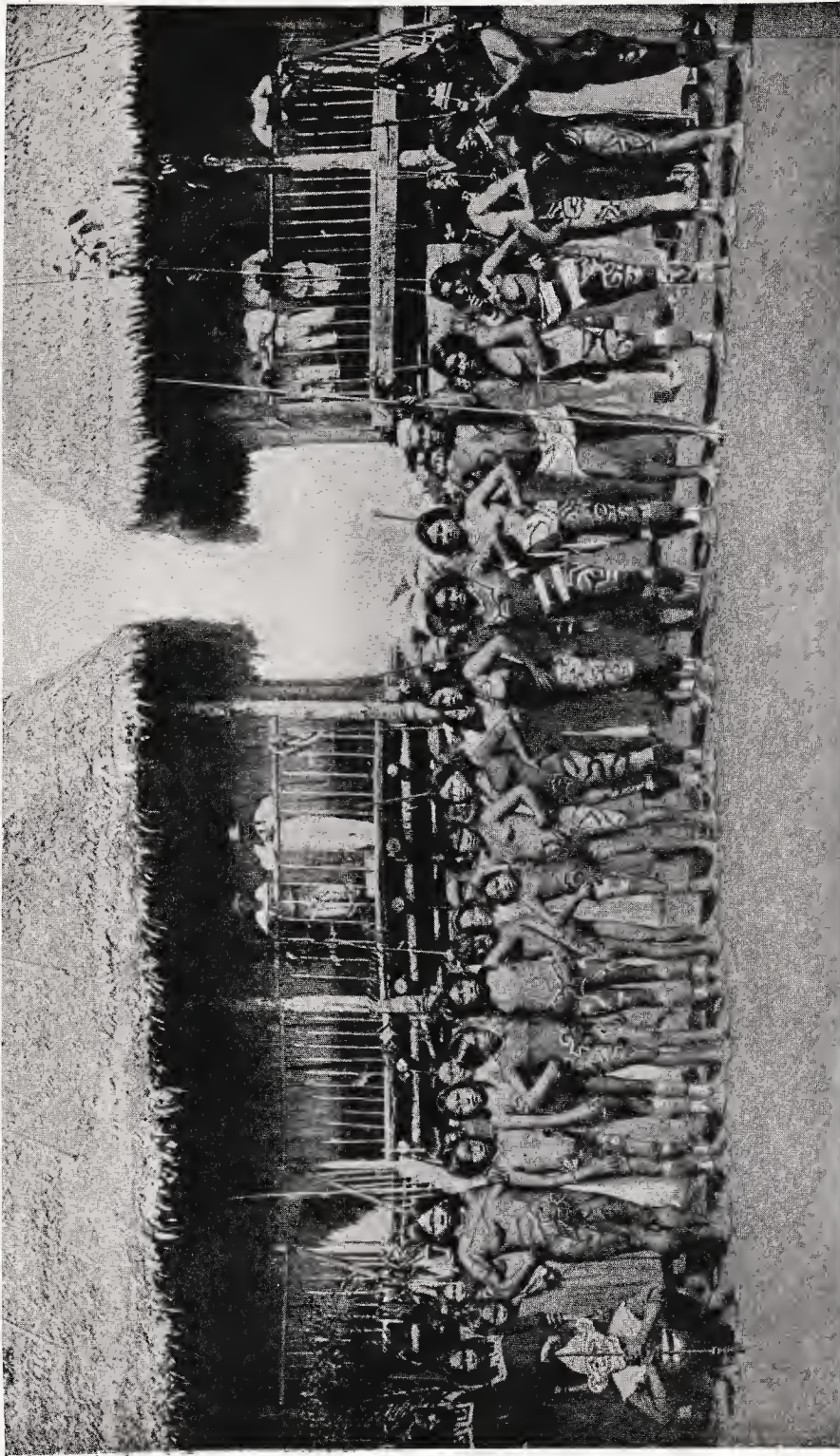
Photo, Sir H. H. Johnston



PASTORALE OF AN INDIAN ORPHEUS

Feathered and beaded, with his pandean pipes, he is giving utterance to the "fantasia" in his musician's soul. On a similar reed instrument his neighbours across the border are wont to play, as we saw in the pictures of Bolivia. Coloured cottons and toucan feathers adorn his black locks

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service



TROUPE OF PROFESSIONAL WOMEN DANCERS READY TO PERFORM AT THE WEDDING FEAST

Their bodies entirely covered with paint in curiously decorative designs, these dancers have been hired to celebrate a wedding, the importance of which may be measured by the number of dancers and the length of time that the dances are continued. Fashionable wedding festivities are sometimes kept up for a fortnight, relays of dancers keeping the dancing going continuously. A sign of beauty among these Indian women of the Amazon country is a highly-developed calf, and their legs are purposely compressed by anklets and bandages in order to bring about the desired growth

Photo, Gaumont Co., Ltd.



ROLL-CALL OF PAINT-COVERED HUMAN WHIRLIGIGS FOR AN AMAZONIAN FESTIVAL OF DANCE

The fine feathers of these gaily-painted dancers are conspicuous by their absence, nevertheless, gaudy paint in crude design makes an effective substitute. Certain of the evolutions are by no means classical and would not permit of the flimsy skirts of the ballerina, for, as is often the case with these primitive instincts when excitement sways them, the dancer sinks into the acrobat and a mere pantomimic entertainment is the result. It is doubtful whether the strenuous exercise indulged in by these girls and women affords as much amusement to them as to the spectators

Indians. The tapping of the rubber-trees is a much more unhealthy and dangerous job. The tapper must settle down in the heart of the forest for a long period.

Here he is exposed to the attacks of animals as well as the risk of disease carried by insects or resulting from the damp heat. By day a jaguar may spring upon him, a boa constrictor crush him in its coils, or a huge vulture attack him with fierce beak and powerful wings. By night his blood may be sucked by a hideous and deadly vampire bat, though these repulsive creatures are generally more ready to feast on cattle or horses.

Perils and Beauties of the Amazon Forest

The insects are a plague which, to the stranger from other climates, is almost unendurable, though the native is not so much troubled by it. There are venomous ants a dozen times the size of ours, there are spiders that sting, and tiny creatures that work their way under the skin, and grasshoppers that make a noise which has been compared to the whistle of a train. For these perils the exquisite shape and colour of orchids, the marvellous markings of the butterflies, the luxuriance and brilliant flowering of the creepers fail to compensate.

In the depths of the forest the natives still use the blow-pipe for killing animals. Through a long tube they discharge an arrow dipped in a sudden and fatal poison, which paralyses the prey. Hunting and fishing, with the small amount of cultivation mentioned earlier, are the chief means of existence for the tribes living at a distance from white settlements. They trouble themselves with scarcely any clothing. Their bodies are tattooed and painted.

How Brazil Treats the Indian Question

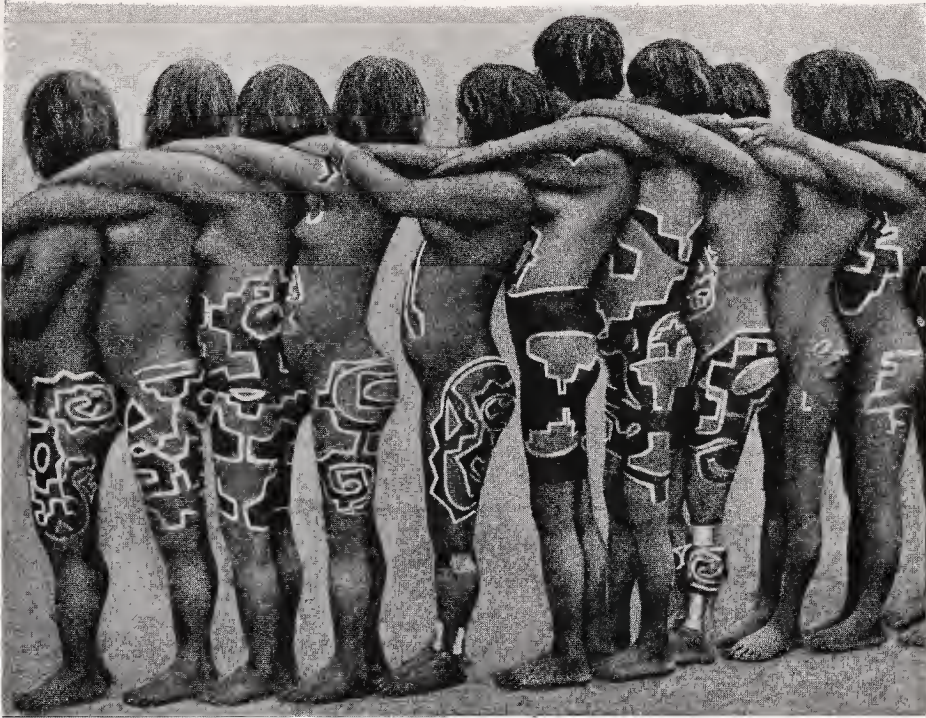
They live all their lives within a radius of a few miles, and die very likely without ever having visited neighbouring Indians only a little way off. So dense is the forest that it is possible to travel through in places only by following the streams; thus it might take several days to journey from one village to another only a few miles away.

The arts and crafts of the Indians which in the past enabled them to make pottery and plaited shields, stone ornaments and utensils, and to cover their ware with pleasing designs, have almost entirely died out. Within recent years, however, the settlement of Indians on protected tracts of country has been going on steadily. In these settlements the Indians will be encouraged to revive their old skill in simple manufacture, and will also be taught to cultivate the land profitably by modern methods. It was found difficult in many districts to persuade the natives to listen to the Government proposals, but much can be done by proving to them that the white man's intentions are fair and kindly. While telegraph posts were being erected in a part of the country inhabited by Indians who were credited with a specially fierce and intractable disposition, these made an attack upon the engineers. Instead of retaliating with severity, the Brazilians sent presents to the tribe and dispatched messages to it declaring that they wished to be friends. The result was that the Indians not only refrained from any further attacks and from damaging the telegraph-poles, but were actually given the task of protecting them.

What Workers have done for the Republic

This treatment of the Indian question illustrates one side of political life in Brazil. There is a genuine desire to do the best that can be done for the people as a whole, to get the administration on to sound lines. At the same time there is the usual struggle between parties each eager for the advantages of office. The progress that has been made by Brazil since the Revolution, the prosperity which has come to the Republic, are due more to the workers than to the politicians, to those who have developed the resources of the country, to those who have increased its commerce—mostly foreigners—to those who have spread railways and made roads.

What the Revolution did was to wake the Brazilian nation up. It had been consolidated under the Empire, but the Empire had itself gone to sleep. The



STRANGE, SENSUOUS SNAKE DANCE OF AMAZONIAN GIRLS

Human snakes, with women's limbs and faces, whose flexible and, to all appearance, boneless bodies, daubed with crude colours, bend, contort, writhe, twist, swirl, coil, and wind into every conceivable shape and attitude. The girls are especially trained and specially fed for this strenuous exercise, and their earnings tally with their powers of endurance. The more hideous the contortion, the greater the applause from the spectators

taxes were heavy ; no one felt safe from the greed of the imperial family and the nobles who sheltered under its protection. At one time during the nineteenth century every one was obliged to take off hats when the imperial carriage passed through the streets ; those who did not make obeisance were liable to feel the whips of the escort.

Towards the end the government of the Empire improved. The last sovereign, Dom Pedro, was enlightened and honest. He himself started a subscription for the liberation of slaves, putting his name down as "A Brazilian." Unfortunately for him, it was the freeing of the slaves which caused the state of feeling that abolished the monarchy. Many planters were ruined. The supply of free labour did not make up for the loss of the workers who had been compelled to work as slaves. A humane and necessary act was so performed that it caused a great deal of suffering and

widespread discontent. Then the Republicans seized their opportunity and the monarchy fell.

Since then the good qualities of Dom Pedro have been freely admitted, and a statue of him put up to keep them in mind. But it must not be supposed that there is any feeling in Brazil of regret for the monarchy. It is a new Brazil that has grown up under the Republic. The old rule of indifference and neglect, tempered by occasional wise and kindly rulers of Dom Pedro's type, has been replaced by a system, not without defects, but at all events the country aims at running on modern lines.

One of the most progressive departments of State is that which looks after the health of the nation. It was not able to take the necessary measures for the prevention of disease without overcoming the hostility of the ignorant mob. The fight against yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro caused a rising. The scourge was endemic there and the Brazilian sanitary



STALWART BROTHERS OF THE WAIWAI TRIBE

Although not so gaudily camouflaged as their dancing sisters, these sturdy specimens from the state of Amazonas are not averse from adorning their bodies with coloured string and bead-necklaces. The headdress, too, would indicate that the male members of the tribe are not without vanity

authorities resolved to do what the North Americans had done, and to stamp it out. They waged war on the mosquito which carried the infection, insisted on cleanliness, punished those who disobeyed the new regulations. The mob at first ridiculed the officials as "Mosquito-killers." They were stirred to anger by agitators and created disturbances. But these came to nothing and yellow

fever was banished. Another department which does excellent work is that of Roads. At São Paulo a motor road has been laid, running for fifty miles.

The United States of Brazil have a Constitution based upon that of the United States of North America. Soon after they had come into existence a tendency was noticed towards giving more power to the local authorities and leaving the Federal Government with little to do. Then the central authority asserted itself in framing policies for education and colonisation, applicable to the whole country. The need for labour was pressing and the local authorities could not deal with it on sufficiently broad lines. The state of São Paulo had an excellent scheme for attracting population, but the other states did next to nothing. More than one hundred thousand immigrants a year have been entering Brazil, but there is room and a good living to be made by far more than that.

The whole population of Brazil numbers roughly twenty-five millions. Less than half a million are Indians. The coffee-growing states, São Paulo and Minas, have the largest number of inhabitants, nearly four millions apiece. A flourishing coffee fazenda has an attractive appearance. The house will probably be square and plain, with tiled roof and an air of being built to last rather than to adorn the landscape. But the orange-trees around it and the hillsides at the back covered with the

BRAZIL & ITS PEOPLES

graceful, shining coffee bushes, and the dim mountain peaks in the distance, take the eye from the house itself and delight it with their varied and never-failing charm. The villages are terraced, as a rule, on the lower slopes of the serras. The low houses are distempered white, or pink, or green. The church can always be distinguished by its two towers. Factories are built apart from the village or small town.

The villagers and the labouring class in the towns live largely on black beans. Rice is another staple of their food. Dry salted beef is the only butcher's meat they can regularly afford. Fat pork is often cooked with the beans or rice. Sheep thrive in many parts of Brazil and are being introduced more and more, but their carcasses are mostly exported. As one travels through the country one may chance to meet a drove of cattle on their way from the pastures where they have been bred to the stockyards. There are usually well over a thousand oxen in these droves—wild and easily stampeded by panthers in the forests.

Sometimes the journeys to be made are 1,000 miles in length, seldom less than 500 miles. The cattle lose all their fat and good appearance, and have to be got into condition again by resting for the best part of a year at a fattening camp.

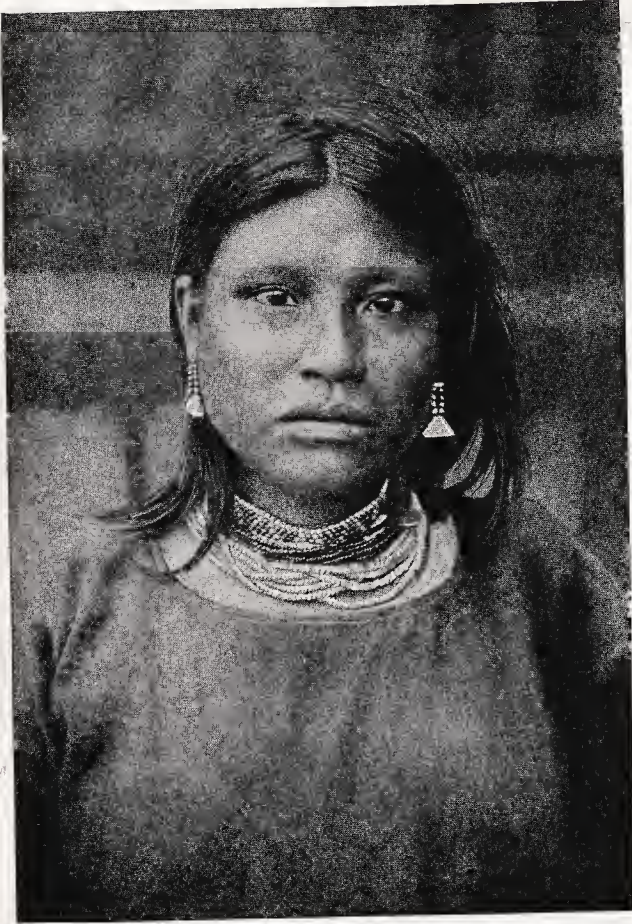
Brazil is rich in minerals, but they have been little developed as yet. Gold and diamonds have both been worked there for a great many years, but not



WAIWAI GIRLS DECORATED FOR THE DANCE

Painted and beautified, these girls are ready to begin their fantastic dance. In mazy, tortuous situations they sway and whirl, arousing storms of applause from the spectators who themselves grow breathless in watching the dancers' swift and untiring movements

upon a very large scale. There is no monopoly, no wealthy and powerful company controlling the industry, as in South Africa. The stones are found in the gravel and the rocks of river beds. Some of the miners wear diving-suits and grope about the bottoms of deep streams. Some content themselves with sifting the dirt from the shallows. Every one who goes to Rio de Janeiro,



"SCHOOLGIRL" FROM THE AMAZON DISTRICT

This is no painted Indian "belle," but rather a somewhat timid type of "flapper." She has adopted European clothes with town life, but cannot renounce the brightly-coloured beads and quaint ear-charms of her tribe

Photo, Gaumont Co., Ltd.

the capital and chief city of Brazil, comes away with very pleasant recollections. The site was well chosen. It is built on the shores of several magnificent bays, and overhung by majestic mountains. One of these is the Sugar-loaf, to the summit of which runs a teleferica, that is, a wire rope on which carriages are slung and pulled up by a powerful motor. Another of Rio's giants is Corcovado; from the top there is a wonderful view of the city lying two thousand feet below. In the distance are the Organ Mountains, with peaks still higher, one of which in particular stands out very plainly, a slim column

of rock known as the Finger of God.

The houses are mostly built in between the hills, and in terraces on those which rise from the bays. They are dotted here and there amid masses of greenery, trees, and tropical bushes. Nor is it merely the appearance of Rio from the sea which delights the traveller. It is not only one of the most beautiful, but at the same time it is one of the cleanest cities in the world. Its main thoroughfare, the Avenida Rio Branco, is as handsome and imposing as any to be found in Europe. The Bond Street of Rio, Rua do Ouvidor, is narrow, and only made to be traversed on foot; the shops could hardly be surpassed in London, Paris, or New York. The high level of civilization aimed at, and in many directions reached, by the Brazilians can be seen by paying a visit to the National Library. Everything is done for the convenience of readers, and for their comfort as well. There are clocks in

every room, synchronised by electric process, and thirty telephone lines are at the disposal of readers. When Brazilians visit the British Museum Reading-room in London, they are surprised by its stuffiness and generally antiquated character.

Prominent among the office blocks of Rio are those of the newspapers; some of these are still in the Rua do Ouvidor, which was at one time renamed the Rua Moreira Cezar. The habit of renaming streets and squares is common among all the Latin-American peoples, and causes a good deal of confusion. In those states which were troubled by

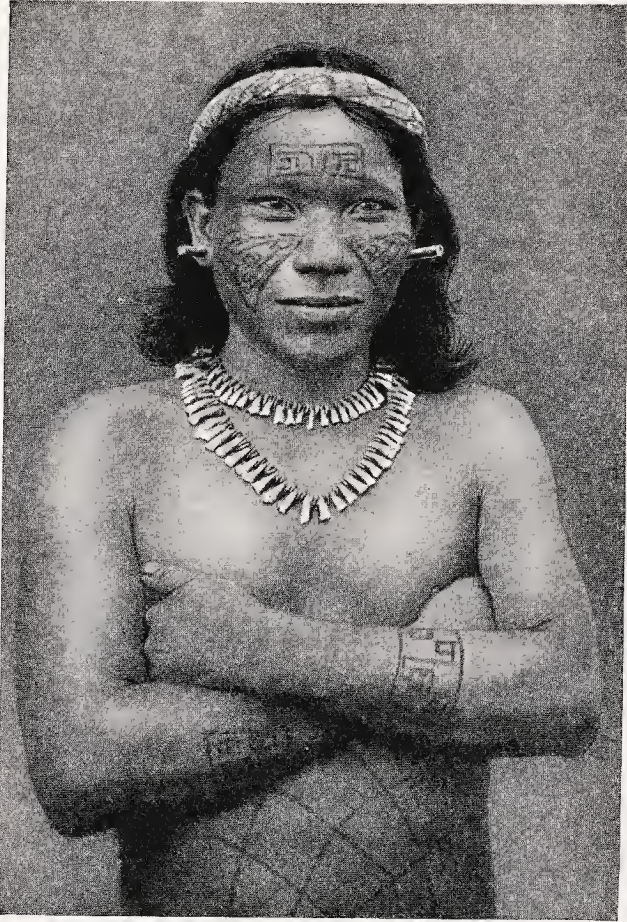
frequent revolutions it was usual for the victorious party to wipe out all traces of the vanquished party, and to call the streets after its own leaders.

In all Brazilian towns newspapers flourish. They are read by every one who can read, and they are on the whole agents of civilization. If they discuss home politics rather fiercely and as if the triumph of this or that politician were of real importance, they are only violating the sense of proportion, like political writers everywhere else. They treat of foreign affairs with commendable knowledge, and the criticism of music, drama, painting is on a higher level than that of any but the best British and American journals. There are fine municipal theatres in Rio, São Paulo, and some of the other towns.

Not quite two hours' journey from Rio is the mountain resort of Petropolis, where a number of those who have business in the capital live, or at any rate spend the summer months.

Here a town has grown up with a population of between 30,000 and 40,000, and a number of factories, mostly cotton, woollen, or silk mills. From November to March, the South American summer, a great deal of rain falls, but the heat is bearable, and the profusion of flowers, creepers, and blossoming shrubs is a perpetual joy. Oranges and lemons, limes, and bananas grow in every garden. From the serra on which Petropolis stands there are glorious views.

The first remark that the visitor to São Paulo makes is usually about the railway. It is owned by an English



AN AMAZONIAN BRAVE IN GALA ATTIRE

The easy pose of this Indian is due to the long necklace of peccari (pig) tusks, which bears witness to his skill as a hunter. His womenfolk are seldom given to wearing such dentiform charms, but load themselves with ropes of seeds and beads. The delicate designs tattooed on face and arms are tribal marks and denote his rank

Photo, Gaumont Co., Ltd.

company, which is not allowed to pay more than a certain dividend to its shareholders. Its profits are largely spent, therefore, on putting up fine stations, keeping the trains and the line in good condition. São Paulo is the capital of the state of that name, and the second city in the Republic. Among its half million inhabitants are a very large number of Italians. The population is extremely mixed, as can be judged from the existence of two French, a German, a Spanish, and a Syrian newspaper, in addition to those published in Portuguese and Italian.

BRAZIL & ITS PEOPLES

The public buildings are not less handsome than those of the capital. Among the schools are an Anglo-Brazilian college and an American institution.

The elementary schools alone are more than one hundred in number, and they are distinguished by the care that is taken in them of the health of the children. Four doctors have whole-time jobs examining them and taking care that everything possible is done to ensure that they shall grow up strong and with all their faculties alert. The doctors decide how the schoolrooms shall be

lighted, what is the best size and position for the desks, how the playgrounds shall be laid out, and even such small details as the distance between the lines of print in the school books used. They weigh and measure the children at regular intervals and decide how much physical exercise each can safely take. In particular, the children's teeth are most carefully looked after, without charge, whether they are attending school or not.

More business probably is done in this city than in Rio. Although it is inland, it has a first-class port not far distant. This is the port of Santos, whence there are very heavy shipments of coffee to Europe. A large part of the revenues of the different states in Brazil is drawn from duties imposed, not only on goods entering the country, but on the produce exported. Santos, apart from its shipping and quays, is not a place of great interest, but it is cleaner and more orderly than most ports.

Another port with a large volume of commerce is Bahia. Here the wharves may be seen piled with tobacco, sugar, and cocoa. Here, too, are shipped the famous seedless navel oranges. Bahia shows what can be done by energy and enterprise with an ancient place that had fallen into a wretched condition. Bahia, founded 1510, was the capital of Brazil until 1763. Then it fell on days of neglect. Its narrow, squalid streets bred all kinds of infection. The new spirit of progress in Brazil was offended by the squalor and decay of the famous old city. Plans were made both for the enlargement of the port and for the reconstruction of the town. Old quarters were pulled down, wide thoroughfares laid out, and lifts installed to connect the upper with the



LENGTHY CIGAR OF A TUKANO INDIAN

Fastidious in his tastes, if not in his costume, this young boy is utilising a novel cigar-holder—rivaling in design and finish many civilized inventions. These tribal cigars are also used by witch doctors in their healing of the sick

lower parts of the place. Already the imagination of the town-planners has transformed Bahia, has given it pleasant open spaces, handsome buildings. The new quays and warehouses have increased the trade of the port, and its prospects have been made still more rosy by the improvement of its railway connexions.

At Pernambuco there have been like changes. A long breakwater has been built to protect the harbour, wharves have been made, railways laid to carry off the cargoes landed, and powerful electric cranes constructed. The town, too, has been taken in hand, many unhealthy and ancient streets pulled down and new quarters built. Sugar and cotton are the chief crops in this region, and very fine pine-apples are grown here.

One of the exports from Brazil which might be vastly increased is the leaf called maté, which is drunk in South America as the British drink tea. The plant belongs to the holly species, but the leaves are not prickly. It grows in tall bushes, from twelve to twenty-five feet high. Very little cultivation is needed. The leaves are dried and either sold as they are picked, or ground up to a powder. The powder is put into a gourd and boiling water is poured on to it, then it is sucked through a pipe or straw. The leaves are infused like tea leaves, and can be used twice.

Maté is not only refreshing, it has sustaining qualities as well. It has a blood-purifying effect and helped to counteract the large amounts of meat that used to be consumed in South



ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

Bowed with the weight of her precious burden this young Indian mother is starting off to work in the fields. Work spells wages, wages—food, and it is quite obvious that her baby son has not yet lacked for "daily bread."

Photo, Gaumont Co., Ltd.

America, especially in the cattle districts. It would often be necessary to live almost entirely on beef for weeks at a time—the maté which washed it down prevented this from affecting the health. The French Société d'Hygiène has recommended it strongly, particularly for tropical climates. Spanish troops have been supplied with it in Morocco, and have learned its benefits. It could be sold in Europe for a little over a shilling a pound, and a pound is supposed to furnish a hundred brews.

Brazil

II. From Portuguese Empire to Federal Republic

By Rev. George Edmundson, D.Litt.

Authority on South American History

ON Good Friday, April 24th, 1500, a Portuguese squadron, under Pedro Alvarez Cabral, destined for the East Indies, was driven so far out of its course that it crossed the Atlantic and took refuge in a harbour on the Brazilian shore, to which the name of Porto Seguro was given. Cabral took possession of the land in the name of the King of Portugal, and gave it the name of Vera Cruz, shortly afterwards changed to Santa Cruz, and finally to Brazil, from the native dye wood, or Brazil wood.

It was not till thirty years after Cabral's landing that John III. organized a system of government for the country by dividing it into "capitanias," captaincies or fiefs. Each captaincy had fifty leagues of coastline with an intermediate inland boundary, and they were granted as hereditary possessions to those ready to undertake their settlement and government. Before long, the whole country stretching from the Amazon to the La Plata was divided into a number of semi-independent territories, ruled by adventurers, who had at first a terrible struggle to maintain themselves against the barbarous tribes of the interior.

In 1549 it was decided to centralize the administration in the hands of a Governor-General. In that year Thomé de Souza was sent out armed with full powers, civil and military. He conducted a large expedition to the splendid land-locked bay, Bahía de Todos Santos, where he founded a city as his residence and the capital of Brazil, which he named São Salvador, now Bahía. About this time a Jesuit mission made the first successful efforts to convert the natives to Christianity and to teach them the elements of civilization.

Vicissitudes of Early Years in Brazil

The foundation of São Paulo was due to the Jesuits, who established a college there. In 1553 Nicolas Durand de Villegagnon, a French navigator, established a settlement of Huguenot refugees in the bay of Rio de Janeiro. The Portuguese Governor-General, Mem de Sa, attacked and dispersed the French colonists, and in 1567 the foundation was laid of the town of Rio de Janeiro.

With the conquest of Portugal in 1578 by Philip II., Brazil passed under Spanish rule, and from that date until 1640 it suffered much, partly from the neglect of

the home Government, partly from the invasions of the Dutch, and the raids of other enemies of Spain.

The Dutch West India Company, which received its charter on the renewal of the war with Spain in 1621, sent out a large expedition to Brazil, which captured Bahía, but in the following year the Spaniards recaptured the town. In 1630, however, another expedition from Holland seized Olinda, the capital of Pernambuco, together with its port, Recife. Count Maurice of Nassau, Governor in 1636, gradually extended the Dutch conquests north and south along the whole coast from the Rio São Francisco to the Maranhão. Before he resigned his office in 1644, the successful revolt of Portugal in 1640 against Spanish rule had effected a complete change in the situation. Her Brazilian colonists rose in insurrection under Vieyra and Vidal, and gained several victories over the Dutch forces, whose last stronghold, Recife, surrendered to Vieyra in 1654.

Gold and Diamonds Bring Immigrants

In 1662 a treaty was signed between the United Provinces of the Netherlands and Portugal, by which the former abandoned all territorial claims in Brazil in consideration of a cash indemnity.

In the south and centre of the country the Paulistas—people of São Paulo—were pushing forward into the interior in search of precious metals and, in the direction of the Uruguay and Paraguay, driving back the Spanish Jesuits from their flourishing missions. Bands of Paulistas were the pioneers to whom the provinces of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul owed their first settlements; and the goldmines which they discovered attracted many adventurers to Minas Geraes and the auriferous districts, brought capital into the country, and furnished a large revenue to the Crown. The further discovery, about 1720, of diamonds in the north of Minas Geraes was an additional incentive to immigration.

During the great ministry of Pombal (1699-1782) many reforms were introduced. The remains of the feudal privileges connected with the captaincies were finally abolished and all races were declared equal in the eyes of the law. But Pombal's beneficial reforms and his efforts on behalf

BRAZIL: EMPIRE & REPUBLIC

of greater freedom for trade and industry were all swept away with his disgrace in 1777, and a return was made to the old policy which regarded colonies as existing only for the profit of the Mother Country.

The conquest of Portugal by the French in 1807 brought about a great change in the situation. The Prince Regent, Dom John, sought refuge in Brazil. Landing at Bahia, he was received with demonstrations of loyal enthusiasm, and at once established at Rio a new form of government. Ministers of finance, war, marine, and home affairs were created. Supreme courts of justice and appeal, a national bank, a royal mint and printing press were erected, and a royal decree—January, 1808—removed all restrictions upon trade and industry. The chief difficulty was financial. The expenses of the Court were lavish; all these new institutions cost money, and taxation had to be heavily increased.

With the return of peace it was expected in Portugal that the royal family would return to Lisbon. But the Regent, who, on the death of his mother—March 20th, 1816—had become King John VI., showed no disposition to leave Rio. Brazil had already been declared a kingdom and he assumed the title of King of Portugal, Brazil, and Alvarez. Revolutionary risings in Portugal led, in 1820, to the drawing up of a new Constitution on

popular lines. The Brazilians were not slow in demanding similar concessions from the King, and they had the sympathy of his eldest son, Dom Pedro. John, weak and undecided, was compelled—February, 1821—to promise reforms similar to those in Portugal. But before these were carried out he found himself obliged to return to Lisbon. He sailed from Rio—April, 1821—leaving Dom Pedro Regent.

Dom Pedro had soon to choose between loyalty to the homeland or to his adopted country. The Lisbon Cortes—September, 1821—issued a decree abolishing the tribunals and institutions established in Brazil, with the clear intention of reducing the country once more to a mere colonial dependency. Such action naturally aroused violent discontent, and all parties in Brazil, under the leadership of José Bonifacio d'Andrada, were united in their determination to assert their independence. Pedro, summoned by the Cortes to return to Portugal, elected to stay in Brazil and to place himself at the head of the separatist movement. Andrada was entrusted with the principal post in the administration, and on May 13th, 1822, Dom Pedro accepted the title of Perpetual Protector and Defender of Brazil, and a Legislative Assembly was summoned.

A declaration of independence was made, Dom Pedro was proclaimed Emperor, and the independence of Brazil became an



THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND THEIR PEOPLES

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accomplished fact. But the Emperor, though professedly liberal, was in temper autocratic. The Andrada Ministry was replaced by one of royalist tendencies, and the Legislative Assembly forcibly dissolved. A council of ten was entrusted with the task of drawing up a Constitution (November, 1823). Their proposals, submitted to the municipalities, were declared to be approved by the majority, and, March 24th, 1824, the Emperor took the oath to the new Constitution.

Brazil Free Under its Emperors

This Constitution, nevertheless, though imposed by the Sovereign's authority, was thoroughly liberal in character. The two Chambers of Deputies and the Senate were elected by universal suffrage. The equality of all citizens before the law, freedom of religion, speech, and the Press were granted, and the judiciary was independent. The executive power was placed in the hands of the Emperor, but his powers were exercised under the advice of the responsible ministers.

Dom Pedro's unstable and arbitrary character, his extravagance and dissolute life, and, still more, the disastrous war with the Argentine Republic, which entailed the loss of the Banda Oriental, brought upon him a storm of unpopularity and obloquy. Such was its violence that Dom Pedro abdicated (April 7th, 1831), and his son, aged six, was proclaimed Emperor, as Pedro II., under the guardianship of Andrada, now recalled from exile. Such a position was, however, fraught with difficulty, and in 1833 Andrada was replaced by a Council of Regency. In 1840 Pedro II. was declared to have attained his majority, and took over the reins of government.

Pedro II., affable, humane, liberal, and unostentatious, was for many years to maintain the principle of Constitutional monarchy as the system of government best suited to Brazil. His devotion to the cause of education and learning, and unselfish patriotism, enabled him to keep Brazil on the path of steady consolidation and material prosperity.

Bloodless Disappearance of the Monarchy

A serious war was forced upon the country in 1864 by the invasion of the Brazilian provinces of Matto Grosso and Rio Grande, and the Argentine province of Corrientes, by Francisco Lopez, the despotic ruler of Paraguay. A triple alliance between Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay was formed, but Lopez possessed a large, well-trained army, and the position of Paraguay made attack difficult. A terrible struggle ensued, and it was not until the death of the Paraguayan dictator

in the Battle of Aquidaban, March 1st, 1870, that the war ended.

The year 1871 saw the passing of a law declaring that every child born of slave parents should be free. For many years an agitation had been on foot for the abolition of slavery, but the economic difficulty for carrying it out was great.

In 1887 Dom Pedro, for the third time, set out upon a journey to Europe, leaving his married daughter, Isabel, with the powers of regent. The slavery question had reached a critical stage. The Emperor favoured, for financial reasons, a system of gradual abolition, and in 1885 all slaves above sixty had been declared free. Some trouble in São Paulo caused the Regent, despite the advice of her ministers, to insist on the passing of a measure (May, 1888) for the emancipation of all slaves in the Empire without any compensation to the owners. This step aroused violent discontent, and helped to increase largely the strength of the republican movement.

In August, 1888, Dom Pedro returned and was received with all outward signs of loyal affection. Nevertheless, a conspiracy was then on foot for the overthrow of the monarchy. On November 15th, 1889, a military coup d'état was carried out. The Emperor and his family were made prisoners, and sent away to Portugal. Thus, without bloodshed, the imperial government disappeared, and no attempt was made to restore it.

Brazil's United States Under Despots

For the next twelve months the mild rule of Dom Pedro was replaced by a military despotism. By a succession of decrees the provinces of Brazil were created autonomous states; Church and State were separated, and stringent Press restrictions imposed. A National Congress was summoned and met November 15th, 1890, and a new Constitution, drawn up generally on the lines of that of the United States of North America, was promulgated in February, 1891.

The first President and Vice-President were General Deodoro da Fonseca and General Floriano Peixoto. Fonseca's attempt to continue his system of dictatorial government, in spite of the new Constitution, finally led to his being driven to resign his office. He was succeeded by Peixoto, whose administration proved quite as militarist and despotic.

When Peixoto's term of office came to an end Dr. Prudente de Moraes Barros, a lawyer from São Paulo, and a man of very different type, took his place, November 15th, 1894. An era of firm but quiet government marked his term of office.

In 1898 Dr. Campos Salles, the former Governor of São Paulo, succeeded to the presidency. He undertook a mission to

BRAZIL: EMPIRE & REPUBLIC

London to effect some arrangement with the national creditors, and succeeded in obtaining a suspension of interest payments for three years. He thus entered upon his office as President with considerable prestige and under favourable conditions. His administration was marked by statesmanlike endeavours to restore financial stability, and by the satisfactory settlement of a number of boundary disputes.

In 1906 Dr. Alfonso Penna was elected President. His predecessors had all been Paulistas, and a combination of the other states, jealous of São Paulo, resulted in a majority for Dr. Penna, Governor of the state of Minas Geraes, and a former minister of Pedro II. He followed in the wise footsteps of his predecessor in striving for the improvement of the financial position on sound economical principles.

The quadrennial election in 1910 led to Marshal Hermes da Fonseca obtaining an overwhelming majority. On his accession to office he initiated severe economies in public expenditure and made, while President, the restoration of financial stability his chief object.

The Vice-President, Dr. Wenceslao Braz, became President in 1914. His period of office was a difficult one, covering the four years of the Great War. He endeavoured to maintain a strict neutrality, and with this object took the initiative in strengthening what is known as the ABC Entente—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile agreeing to work together and, in case of differences arising, that they should be submitted to the arbitration of an international committee. Brazil at this time was faced with a commercial crisis owing to the fall in the price of rubber and coffee. A rebellion in the state of Ceara caused further trouble at the very time when the sinking of Brazilian ships by German submarines compelled, after several fruitless protests, a declaration of war against Germany, April 29th, 1917.

In 1918 Dr. Rodrigues Alves, who had already been President, 1902-6, was re-elected without opposition. His entry upon his duties coincided with the cessation of hostilities in Europe, and a delegation from Brazil was sent to Paris to take part in the Peace Conference.

Dr. Alves died January, 1919, and was succeeded by Dr. Épitacio da Silva Pessoa.

BRAZIL: FACTS AND FIGURES

The Country

Brazil (Estados Unidos do Brazil) occupies more than half of South American continent and lies between Colombia, Venezuela, and Guiana on the north; Atlantic Ocean on east; Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador on west. Consists of twenty states, the Federal District and Acre Territory. Total area about 3,300,000 square miles. Largest states are Amazonas, Matto Grosso, and Pará, which make up more than half of the country. Population estimated at 30,000,000, of which considerable proportion are Indians of various tribes, mainly in Amazonas and Matto Grosso states. Whites predominate in south, and mixed breeds in north and centre.

Rivers of Brazil are unequalled in number and length, Amazon (about 4,000 miles long) being largest river in the world with eight large tributaries.

Government and Constitution

Federal Republic of states, each with almost complete local government, except national defence, public order, and posts which are controlled by Federal Executive. President and Vice-President elected for four years on direct popular vote of all adult males who can read and write. National Congress consists of Chamber of Deputies (212 members elected for three years), and Senate (63 senators, three for each state and three for Federal District, elected for nine years). All members of Congress are paid.

Local government of states is under their own Constitutions and laws provided they are republican and conform to federal principles.

Defence

Military service is compulsory between ages of 21 and 44, one or two years in first line army and remainder in reserves, with annual training. Effective peace strength about 30,000. Navy

includes two Dreadnoughts, two battleships (obsolete), five cruisers, and a number of destroyers, submarines, and coast defence ships.

Commerce and Industries

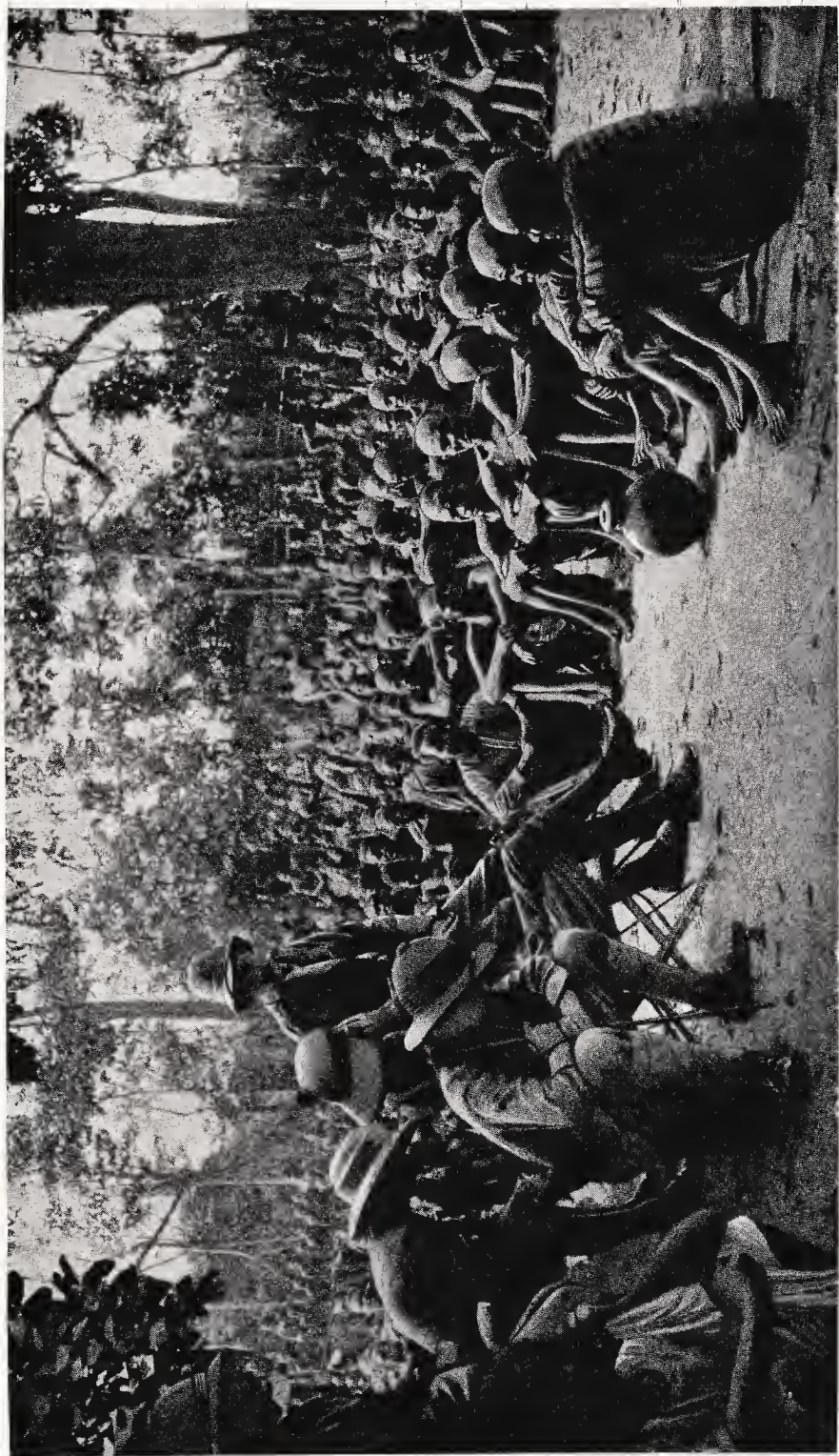
Principal products are rubber and coffee, latter being four-fifths of world's supply before the Great War, average annual crop about 708,000 tons, chiefly from São Paulo. Rubber, grown in Ceara, Manáos, and Pará, averages about 120,000 tons annually. Rubber and coffee together represent about three-fourths of total exports. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely in Bahia and other states. Cotton and sugar-cane, latter centring round Pernambuco, are increasingly important. Cattle reared in large numbers on pastoral portions of the great plateau, particularly in south on upper waters of the Paraná, total number estimated at 31,000,000 head. Frozen meat exports greatly increased since Great War. Other important products are leather, maize, and yerba maté. Mineral wealth is great, including soft coal, gold, diamonds (Diamantina, Minas Geraes, and elsewhere), topazes and other precious stones, manganese and smaller quantities of mica, copper and platinum.

Cotton weaving is chief manufacture, meeting practically all home requirements. Silk manufacture is under Government support.

Total exports in 1920 were about £107,500,000, of which vegetable products (rubber, coffee, etc.), amounted to about £90,000,000; imports being £124,500,000. Principal trade is with United States, France, United Kingdom, Argentina, and Italy.

Chief Towns

Rio de Janeiro, present Federal capital (about 1,300,000); São Paulo (about 450,000); Bahia (348,000); Pernambuco (about 200,000); Pará, or Belem do Pará (250,000); Manáos (80,000); Niteroy (80,000). A new Federal capital is to be placed in projected Federal District in Goyaz state.



ADMINISTRATORS OF EMPIRE AT THEIR WORK OF SPREADING PEACE, LAW, AND ORDER IN REMOTEST AFRICA
 Villagers of Akano listening to the High Commissioner's proclamation. It is a cardinal principle of British government in Africa to support native authority and to rule through native rulers in accordance with their own ideas and customs. Under the Pax Britannica respect for authority is inculcated, the villagers are contented with their lot in settled and secure conditions, and the townsmen are becoming public-spirited citizens of the British Empire

Photo, Major Claud V. N. Percival